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# The China Mail

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新嘉坡正月廿四日一千八百零九年

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1894.

己未年正月廿四日

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.  
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CHINESE MAIL  
ISSUED DAILY.

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SUBSCRIPTION  
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The Co.'s Steamship  
"DODWELL," Captain Gossage, will be  
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The attention of Passengers is directed  
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is situated forward of the Engineers.

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the 3rd Instant.

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Hongkong, December 1, 1893. 208

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120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128,  
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138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146,  
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**FRAGRANT WATERS' MURMUR**  
That there is a little story going the rounds in which the old saw about Doctors differing obtain a certain amount of confirmation.

That the A. M. S. were, it seems, pitted (not with smallpox, fortunately) against the local medicines, and so far as I can gather, the military men were wrong.

That whether it was the bogey-like dread of the War-Office, or the desire to avoid offence and keep things smooth, the Local Government gave way to the military—which made matters worse.

That if I were suffering from rheumatism, for instance, or even prickly-heat, I should think it very wrong if anyone sent me on board the Hygiea, to be isolated from my fellow-sailors.

That my telegrams might turn the prickly-heat into a fine crop of virulent small-pox, and my heirs and successors might sue the man who sent me for damages.

That there were the gorms of a fine old row in this case of doctors differing, to be isolated from my fellow-sailors.

That the question of responsibility, direct or indirect, for the accident at Bonham Head is still hanging fire.

That two contractors are now charged with being directly responsible for the death of the eight or ten Chinese workmen, and are out on heavy bail until their case is tried.

That the proceedings of the Public Works Department have been of a somewhat erratic nature—the officer concerned having made one or two bad shots at the name of the owner of the ground lot.

That I earnestly hoped the persons upon whom responsibility really rests will be made to feel it in the course of time, though the way be long and tedious, and the wheels run exceedingly slow.

That the crews of the French and Russian ships of war which used our Harbour the other day need not have been quite so demonstrative to each other as they appear to have been.

That this kind of mad cheering might have been all very well for London, but politeness might have taught them repose in a harbour which belonged to others.

That our Admiral fully realised that taking out of court to the oft-used British port.

That the member for the Chamber of Commerce is reported to be full up with questions for next meeting of Council.

That he may, nevertheless, find a corner to a quiet which bears upon the Leam fully and upon the matter of sterling exchange.

That, so far as things have gone in the matter of official finances, it is generally admitted that Mr. Whitehead can give Mr. O'Brien points.

That if the Colonial Secretary has done anything, or advised anything to be done, under the impression that exchange would rise (or fall), the Chamber's representative might discover what that is.

That an impression is around in certain circles to the effect that a pretty large sum was sent Home not very long ago, and, if so, it would be interesting to know who advised the transaction, and what profit or loss was shown thereon.

That, speaking of exchange, the closing of the Indian mint apparently has failed (as it was intended to do) in raising the price of the rupee.

That he has the last offer made to the Indian Government for Council bills was 1,000,000, even less than was obtainable before the much-vaunted Heralden policy was introduced.

That the vaccination of the Home Government has seemingly made "matter worse" than they would have been had a plain outspoken policy been adopted.

That the universal or international bimetallic remedy, which must sooner or later be tried, is not weakened in any way by the experience in India—the necessity for its adoption has been the more clearly shown.

That meantime the unanimity which prevails in banking and mercantile circles concerning the coining of a British Dollar is so far satisfactory.

That strong feelings have been sent Home, which would certainly have the desired effect of securing this permanent improvement in our circulating medium.

That I have reason to believe the Committee of the Chamber were talking by the book when they stated the signification at about 1 per cent.

That chopping or no-chopping is a question which perhaps may be left to right itself. That there is a decided objection to putting a chop upon any coin on which the Queen's head is stamped, and Queen's head or no-Queen's head may therefore settle the matter of chopping.

That about dollars only are used in the Straits, and also, I believe, in the North: and if there great markets can worry through their transactions with clean dollars, surely Hongkong and South China can do so.

That the well-known Fohkien coin, which is often chopped beyond recognition, may have a harder drift than any; but it stands upon a different platform, the platform being.

That H. B. the Governor is seemingly expecting his educational remarks to be pretty flatly criticised.

That, so far as is yet apparent, there is not very much to object to in what the Governor has said.

That His Excellency has agreed to the change of name of the Victoria College to that of Queen's College, and if the amount is calculated to increase the usefulness of the old (or new) Central School, there can be no great objection to the title.

That, according to the Governor, the large expense incurred in maintaining Queen's College is open to more objection than its change of name.

That His Excellency hints at a further increase in fees, and the Headmaster speaks, in his report, of a possible reduction in the English staff.

That the Headmaster's notion of replacing English masters with Chinese looks peculiar, and as the suggestion is put at the end of his report, it is not accompanied by any reason, it may have been put down merely as a fooler.

That the District Schools were intended, if I remember rightly, as feeders for the Central School (Queen's College); and the Headmaster's complaint now is that they don't feed the College satisfactorily.

That the feeding would naturally be poorer than ever if the fees for attending the College were raised.

That the Governor is certainly right in one thing—viz., that educationists (like doctors) very frequently hold opposite views of things.

That some of them think the Latin Classics are the first duty of man, and others swear by the problems of Euclid and the exact sciences.

That at Home the masters of Commercial Schools devote their energies to preying scholars with a commercial training.

That in Hongkong the Headmaster of Queen's College describes the institution over which he presides as permeated with the most singular and droll-making spirit.

That the Governor has a certain amount of right on his side when he says English is better, everything else only, how is a good knowledge of English to be best obtained?

That if subjects were left more to the option of the pupil, perhaps the alleged misapplication of force would right itself.

That the Government, at the same time, have a right to guide the course of education, and the Oxford and Cambridge Local also influence the curriculum.

**BROWNIE.**

**THE FATAL LANDSLIP AT SEYMOUR ROAD.**  
CORONER'S INQUIRY TO DAY.

This afternoon at the Magistracy—Mr. H. E. Wodehouse held a coroner's inquest into the circumstances of the landslide at Seymour Road on the 19th inst., by which eight men lost their lives.

The following jurors were empanelled—Messrs. F. M. Gutierrez, J. T. Lauts, Alexander Callio.

His Worship said—Gentlemen, before we begin I think it is necessary to explain to you under what circumstances this inquiry is held. When the deaths were reported to me, I was at the same time informed that certain individuals were charged before the Magistrate with manslaughter in connection with these deaths. After consultation with the police, I came to the conclusion that under the circumstances it was not necessary to hold an additional inquiry at Coroner's, but that all the facts would be elicited in the criminal proceedings.

I earnestly hoped the persons upon whom responsibility really rests will be made to feel it in the course of time, though the way be long and tedious, and the wheels run exceedingly slow.

That the crews of the French and Russian ships of war which used our Harbour the other day need not have been quite so demonstrative to each other as they appear to have been.

That this kind of mad cheering might have been all very well for London, but politeness might have taught them repose in a harbour which belonged to others.

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That he may, nevertheless, find a corner to a quiet which bears upon the Leam fully and upon the matter of sterling exchange.

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That some of them think the Latin Classics are the first duty of man, and others swear by the problems of Euclid and the exact sciences.

That at Home the masters of Commercial Schools devote their energies to preying scholars with a commercial training.

That in Hongkong the Headmaster of Queen's College describes the institution over which he presides as permeated with the most singular and droll-making spirit.

Li Pat (recalled) stated in answer to His Worship, at the suggestion of Mr. H. P. Tooker—I am 20 years of age. I am a foreman looking after earth coolies. I have been that for six years since I was a boy of 14. My duties are to see they do their work. I have never been engaged as foreman before. I have always been with Fuk Shing when he is a clamsman of mine. I have never been an earth coolie myself. My duties are to see they do not idle. I have no professional knowledge of earth cutting.

H. P. Tooker, executive engineer, Public Works Department, stated—I am a foreman to inspect the construction of buildings and all work done under the Building Ordinance. I got my instructions from the head of the Department. I know the place where the accident occurred. It occurred in Inland Lot 509. The owner is dead. It is registered in the Land Office in the name of Sz Kui Kai, who is dead. His executor is Sz Fok Shan. I believe he is the principal partner in an Opium Farm. Plans were submitted in August last for the construction of two houses by Sz Fok Shan. I produce the plan. It was not approved on account of technical grounds. Sz Fok Shan submitted an amended plan which was approved. The lot is about 150 feet long, and about 100 feet in average width. It is bounded on the south by Seymour Road, and on the north by Bonham Road—both public roads. The plan was approved by myself on behalf of the Director of Public Works. The plan shows two European houses of two stories facing the Harbour. The top of the roof would have been about 10 feet above the level of Seymour Road. There was to be a retaining wall built at the back of the houses, and the servants' quarters were to be about three or four feet off Seymour Road. At the lot was originally no retaining wall, but a piece of rugged sloping ground. It was necessary to level the site to prepare it for the houses, and they dug foundations on that level site. Part of the lot near Bonham Road would have been built up, and close to Seymour Road about 20 feet would require to be dug away. When that was done the ground was to be suitable to receive the foundations. The plan shows partly how it was proposed to excavate the ground. The excavation was part of the work that had to be approached from the bottom, it must not be dug away.

Li Pat (recalled) said in answer to His Worship, at the suggestion of Mr. H. P. Tooker—I am a foreman looking after earth coolies. I have been that for six years since I was a boy of 14. My duties are to see they do not idle. I have no professional knowledge of earth cutting.

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Li Pat (recalled) stated in answer to His Worship, at the suggestion of Mr. H. P. Tooker—I am a foreman looking after earth coolies. I have been that for six years since I was a boy of 14. My duties are to see they do not idle. I have no professional knowledge of earth cutting.

## DIFFERENT STYLES OF PLAY AT CHESS.

The American J. Showalter is an exception among the strong players of the day, who has grasped and cultivated some of the best features of the imaginative and attacking style of the past generation of chess masters, while he at the same time adheres to moves on the safe lines which modern analysis of the openings allows to be free from treachery and danger. In this he follows in the footsteps of the late Captain Mackenzie. Both the latter and Showalter almost exclusively confine themselves to the trusty Ray Lopez defence, but once through the opening they both part with the tactics of the modern school. In the games of Dr. Tarresch, for instance, a struggle for position will succeed the introductory play, whereas in the games of the two players named preparations and a struggle for attack—if possible on the opening—will be the leading feature, and in the middle game. In eloquence and boldness of attack Showalter's play will be found second to none, but the latter will attack more cautiously than the former, and will, generally speaking, always keep his game well in hand, basing his movements on a very sound and intuitively reliable judgment of position. Tchigorin has greater powers than Showalter, who is handicapped by acting in exact opposition to the strategy pursued by the American player in the openings. The Russian plays everything, and makes a point of not implicitly following authorities. Needless to say, such tactics enormously increase the work to be done, and the difficult task results in a corresponding percentage of failures. At times, also, the movement of the Russian player seems labored, and his mind clouded (perhaps by the exuberance of his own imagination) detracting a great deal from the effectiveness of his play. Lasker does combine the best features of both styles of play, whereupon each only partly succeeds in doing so. He will, of course, occasionally get in an attack, but only if the positions are readily admit of that being done. He will not go much out of his way to invent an attack, or to concur it out of the "blue" like an electric storm, and may be seen in many of Mackenzie's best games. There is also a tendency in his play to place too much reliance on the theoretical view of the position, and therefore to undertake attack. The interesting question therefore presents itself: Supposing Tarrasch were opposed to so keen a player as Lasker, who, while being as keen an attack as Tchigorin, at the same time knows all about the openings and the modern school theory of position, what then would the result be? Perhaps one of the days chess-players will have the pleasure and gratification of receiving an answer to this question by means of a real match.

## MY WATCH AND OTHER WATCHES.

One evening last summer I had some writing to do at my house. The weather was very hot, and I took off my coat and waistcoat. My new watch (which I had paid £30 for) I laid before me on the table where I could keep an eye on it. So far so good. I wrote on, and paper accumulated on the table, one of them covering my watch. Reaching out for something I wanted, my arm accidentally swiped it to the heavens, what luck! I picked it up—only to drop it again on a child who had been a bad tumble.

What a mess! I was so upset to carry a few times, and I put it in my pocket and stopped—a dead watch. A minute ago it was a vital thing—now merely a lot of inchoate wheels in a case. What was broken? I couldn't say. The watchmaker must repair it and return it, with his bill. So much for my stupid carelessness.

Yet nobody is so poor as not to carry a few years without a watch. But when it stops, ah then, who is able to set it going again?

Speaking about the time he writes, Mr. Geo. W. Burton, of Kirtton Holme, Boston, says: "My heart fluttered in the chest to alarm me. Sometimes it was so bad I fancied I could hear it stop beating."

What beat Mr. Burton's heart? Perhaps he had a heart attack, and in the morn-

ing my teeth and gums were covered with a thick bloody slime. My appetite failed, and after eating I had great pain in the chest and stomach.

All the time I had a craving for food, but could not take solid. It seemed sometimes that my heart would burst with pain. I was so dizzy that I could not stand.

After a while a cough set in, and I spat up great quantities of phlegm.

Later on my breathing became very bad, and I world break out into a cold sweat. I kept on growing weaker until it was all I could do to get about, and in this condition I continued for four years. During this time I consulted doctors and used all the different medicines I heard of, but none of them did me any good."

He had this minute. Mr. Burton says his heart fluttered and palpitated, he had a hacking cough, and difficulty in breathing—three frightful things. A man might die of any one of them, as we all know. Yet he recovered from all of them—and all at the same time. He says:—

"In February 1893, I heard of what Mother Sleigh Cough Syrup had done in similar cases, and I determined to try it, and get a bottle from Messrs. Grimes and Kent, chemists, Boston. The first few doses gave relief, and by continuing to use it in a short time I was perfectly cured. I make this statement in order that others may know where to look for a remedy in an illness like mine."

(Signed) "Geo. W. Burton."

We hope his restoration to health, but when asked if he is well now? Did he have three diseases—viz., heart complaint, consumption, and asthma? And, if so, how in earth could Mother Sleigh Cough Syrup have cured them—each affecting different organs? The answer is, he had but one disease, indigestion and dyspepsia, of which the last had been irritated and, therefore, there were tell-tale signs of the disease.

The poison blood—filled with deadly acids from the stomach—had paralyzed the nerves and thus disrupted the heart's action; it also infected the delicate membrane lining of the lungs and air passages, producing asthma and the cough that seemed to threaten consumption.

One disease, many misleading symptoms—and that is the truth; causing physicians and frightening patients into thinking there is no disease.

When life's tempests rain down no power on earth can withstand it again, but Mr. Burton's case, and thousands more, prove that it is often good for many a year after you thought the works would soon be noticeable in the case.

For Sale—Sulphurine Lotion.

London Complaints—Dr. King's Dandilion, and Quinine Liver Pill, from Malaria, are a potent remedy; remove all Liver and Stomach Complaints—Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Heartburn, Indigestion, Constipation. Made only in London. Sold every where.

To Cure Skin Diseases—Sulphurine Lotion, which removes all forms of Dermatitis, Headaches, Redness, Rosacea, Acne, Disfigurements, Rashness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless skin and beautiful complexion. Sulphurine is a necessity for the skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere.

To cure Dr. Herbert Clifton's new system of completely removing all forms of Dermatitis, Head

ache, is being recommended all over the world. Numerous uncollected testimonial Thomas Richards, Esq., of Davy Street, South Lambeth, S.W., writes (after being a sufferer for 18 years):—"I have no doubt of the efficacy of the skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere."

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## Notices to Consignees.

STEAMSHIP SAGHADJEN.  
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex S.S. *Nordic*, and from *Bordeaux* ex S.S. *Verbaekken*, *Ville Marselle* and *Irred Morel*, in connection with the above Steamers, are hereby informed that their Goods—*with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables*—are being landed and stored at their risk at the *Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf* & *Godown* Company, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optimal Cargo will be forwarded on, unless

intimation is received from the Consignees before noon to-day (Thursday, the 26th Inst.), requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriters.

Goods remaining unclaimed after Thursday, the 1st February, at noon, will be subject to cost, and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before Thursday, the 1st February, or they will not be recognized.

All Damaged Packages will be examined on Thursday, the 1st February, at 3 p.m. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. de CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.

Hongkong, January 26, 1894.

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI.

THE Company's S.S. *Kintuck* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, *Wauhau*, *Wauhau* and *from lighters*, delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent in to the Office of the Undersigned before noon on the 28th instant, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 28th instant will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, January 22, 1894.

156

To Let.

TO LET.

From 1st March, 1894.

THE PREMISES at QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, No. 72, presently occupied by the PACIFIC MAIL and OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S.S. CO.

Apply to

G. C. ANDERSON,  
13, Praya Central.

Hongkong, January 6, 1894.

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NO. 2, PEPPER'S STREET, next to the Post Office—suitable for OFFICES or CHAMBERS.

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399

TO LET—FURNISHED.

FOR Sixteen Months, from 1st April, 1894, to NO. 3, MOUNTAIN VIEW, THE PEAK.

Apply by LETTER first, to

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Victoria College

Hongkong, January 4, 1894.

26

TO LET—FURNISHED.

D WELING HOUSES—

DAHLIA LODGE at the PEAK.

STOLZENFELS at the PEAK.

THE WILDERNESS, CAINE ROAD.

NOS. 2 and 8, CHANGNY LANE.

NOS. 8, GLENLYN BUILDINGS.

FLOORS in ELGIN STREET, PEEL STREET and STATION STREET.

FLOORS in No. 5, SHELLEY STREET.

NOS. 1, 2 and 3, VICTORIA VIEW, Kowloon.

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OFFICES and SHOPS—

FIRST FLOOR, NO. 4, Queen's Road Central, over the BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN & SONS, LTD.

GROUND FLOOR—Under HONG KONG HOTEL, Peeler's Street.

10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 36